MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes **X**
no ____

Property Name: Kitzmiller Historic District   Inventory Number: G-IV-C-176

Address: _____   City: Kitzmiller   Zip Code: 21538

County: Garrett   USGS Topographic Map: Kitzmiller

Owner: various   Is the property being evaluated a district? **X** yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____   Tax Map Number: _____   Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Rehabilitation Projects   Agency: CDBG

Site visit by MHT staff: **X** no ____ yes   Name: _____   Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? ____ yes **X** no

If the property is within a district	District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ____ yes   Eligible district ____ yes   Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ____ yes ____ no   Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)   Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible **X** yes ____ no

Criteria: **X** A ____ B **X** C ____ D   Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Kitzmiller Survey District is composed of approximately 175 buildings within the town of Kitzmiller, a coal and lumber town situated on either side of MD38 along the North Branch of the Potomac River. Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900 and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly 75 years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kitzmiller dates from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses, churches , as well as several commercial buildings. A map illustrating contributing and non-contributing resources is in the MIHP notebook.

Prepared by: Geoffrey B. Henry, MHT   Date Prepared: 01/01/1983

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended **X**   Eligibility not recommended ____
Criteria: **X** A ____ B **X** C ____ D   Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None
MHT Comments
District has been treated as eligible for many years. Justification based on MIHP for and individual building DOEs.

Tania Georgiou Tully   August 23, 2002
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

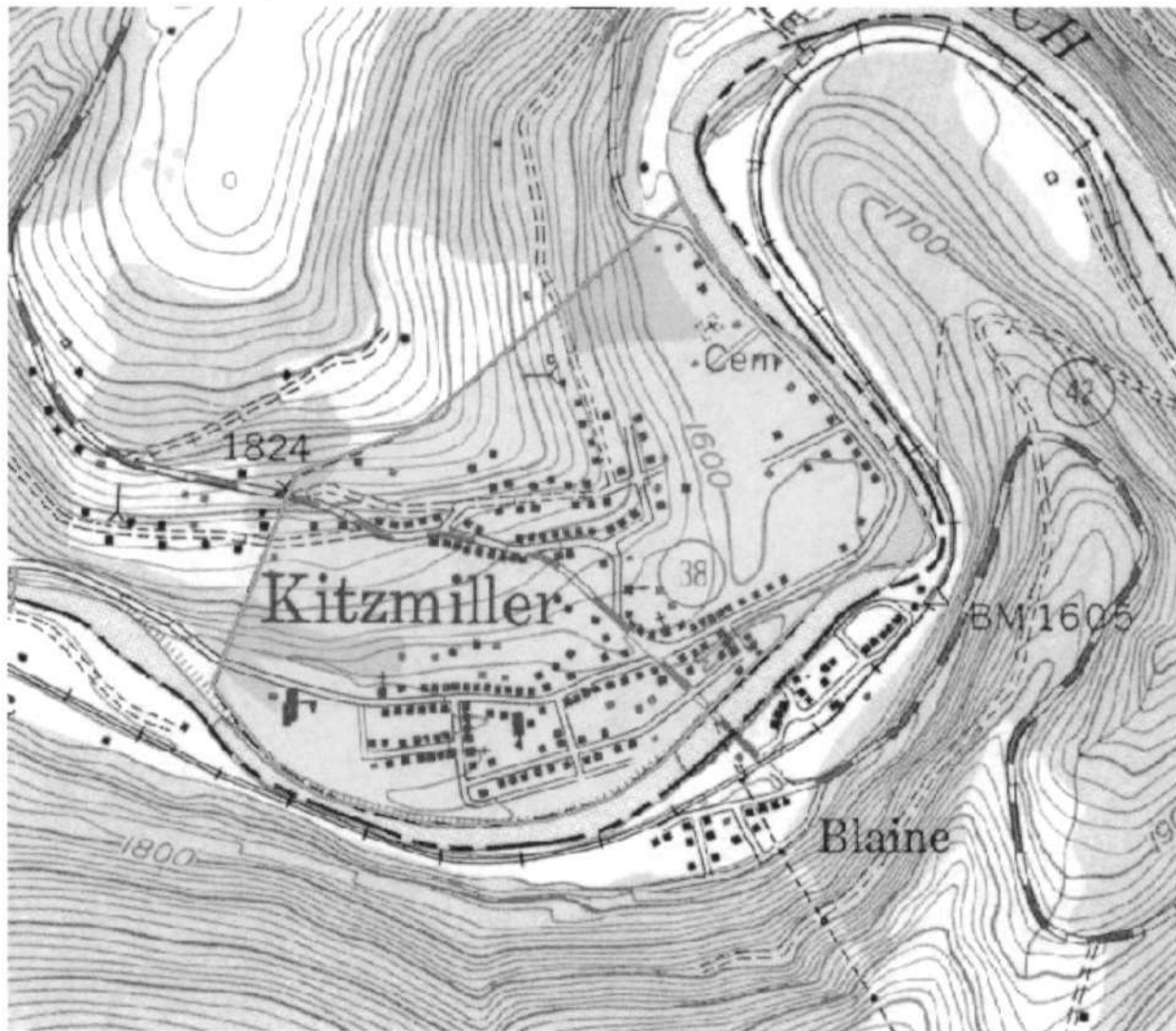Reviewer, NR Program   8/23/02
                                                                      Date

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Historic District
Garrett County
Kitzmiller Quadrangle

G-IV-C-176
Second Avenue, Map 68A, Grid 15, Parcel 48
Kitzmiller Historic District
GARRETT County
July 2002
MD SHPO BA 0ANX0N NNN- 1 0190
Main elevation.
1/4

001   90026

G-IV-C-176

Second Avenue, Map 88A, GRID 15, P 48
    Kitzmiller Historic District

Garrett County
July 2002

MD SHPO 08 BA 0ANX0N NNN- 1 0190

Main Elevation + Sky details
2/4

002   90027

G-IV-C-176
Secord Avenue, Map 88A, G15, P43
Katzmiller, Historic District

Garrett Octavius
July 2002
MD SHPO
     5.68 BA   ØANXØN NNN- 1 0190
Rear Elevation
3/4

003   90028

G-IV-C-176
Second Avenue, M-15, BB-1, G-15, P-4?

    Kitzmiller Historic District

Garrett County

July 2002
                5.68 BA   0ANX0N NNN- 1 0190
MD SHPO
East elev.

4/4
        004   90029

G-IV-C-176

Kitzmiller Survey District   mid 19th century - present
Kitzmiller
Multiple, private

    The Kitzmiller Survey District is composed of approximately 175 buildings
within the town of Kitzmiller, a coal and lumber town situated on either side
of Md. Route 38 along the North Branch of the Potomac River. The boundaries
of the Survey District are coextensive with the corporate limits of the town
of Kitzmiller.

    Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900
and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport
of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly seventy-
five years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kitzmiller dates
from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses,
churches, as well as several commercial buildings.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name   (indicate preferred name)

historic   Kitzmiller Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number   MD Route 38 & East and West Main Streets   ___ not for publication

city, town   Kitzmiller   ___ vicinity of   congressional district   6

state   MD   county   Garrett

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
__ building(s)	__ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	_ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property   (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name   Multiple Ownership

street & number   telephone no.:

city, town   state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Garrett County Courthouse   liber

street & number   Third Street and Alder Street   folio

city, town   Oakland   state   Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

date   ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town   state

7. Description

Condition

		Check one	**Check one**
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Kitzmiller Survey District is composed of approximately 175 buildings within the town of Kitzmiller, a coal and lumber town situated on either either side of Md. Route 38 along the North Branch of the Potomac River. The boundaries of the Survey District are coextensive with the corporate limits of the town of Kitzmiller.

The street plan consists of two principal roads intersected by several other smaller streets. Route 38, whose course was altered in the 1950's to run straight through Kitzmiller and across a bridge to Blaine, West Virginia on the opposite side of the river, makes a steep descent into town from its origin atop Backbone Mountain. Main Street runs roughly parallel to the river between Shallmar, to the southwest, and the Hamill Mine Road to the east.

Although settlement in Kitzmiller (formerly Kitzmillerville) predates at least the Civil War, the present day appearance of the town is largely early twentieth century in character. The period between 1900 and the end of World War I saw the greatest expansion in Kitzmiller, both commercially and in terms of population. What remains of the town's commercial district, although mostly abandoned and rapidly deteriorating, is largely product of this period of prosperity in Kitzmiller's history.

The majority of commercial buildings in Kitzmiller were once found on both sides of River Street which led by way of an iron bridge to the West Virginia side of the river. Of those that remain, the former Kaufmann and Fisher's Store (83) is probably the oldest (c. 1900). It is two-and-one-half stories tall, with German siding and three doors, one of them recessed and framed by shop front windows. A porch extends along the front of the building and is supported by wooden posts and brackets.

Next door is a two-and-one-half story building, also with three store fronts. Built c. 1918 of concrete block with crushed colored glass embedded in the surface, this store has a molded concrete cornice as well as molded capitals on either side of the center door.

The former Kitzmiller Bank (81) is a two-story brick building built in 1912 on the corner of East Main Street and River Street. Much of the interior remains, including the teller's grill and the tile floor.

There were once nine buildings on the east side of River Street. Only the Kitzmiller Library (84), a one-story frame building with a false front and plate glass windows, remains from this block of commercial buildings.

Buildings #79 and 80 are both frame commercial structures built on East Main Street around the turn of the century. The former is three stories tall with a recessed entrance and porch on the ground floor in addition to a porch supported by Ionic columns spanning two bays of the top floor. A cornice with dentils runs along the top of the building. Next to it is a three bay two-and-one-half story frame building. It i seven bays deep and is partly supported by stilts to span a small creek.

Other buildings in the Kitzmiller business district include #52 And #53 on West Main Street, both two-and-one-half story frame

8. Significance

Period   **Areas of Significance—Check and justify below**

___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture ___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law ___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature ___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military ___ social/
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music humanitarian
_X_ 1800–1899	_X_ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy ___ theater
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government ___ transportation
		___ invention	___ other (specify)

Specific dates   **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
            and/or
        Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

        Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900 and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly seventy-five years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kitzmiller dates from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses, churches, as well as several commercial buildings.

Unlike many other communities along the Upper Potomac River, Kitzmiller has at one time or another supported a variety of industries. The earliest of these was a gristmill, traditionally begun by Thomas Wilson, one of Kitzmiller's founding settlers in 1802.[1] In 1853 a woolen mill and shirt factory was begun by Ebeneezer Kitzmiller, after whom the town was named.[2] This enterprise occupied a site roughly where the Assembly of God Church now stands on the far western half of town.

With the arrival of the first trains of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad in the early 1880s, Kitzmiller took on a new importance as a point from which lumber was shipped. Lumbering continued in importance for the rest of the century.

In the late 1890s and early 1900s, a number of coal companies began operation in the Kitzmiller area giving the town its longest period of sustained economic growth. Among these were the Blaine Coal Co., the Garrett County Coal Co., the Potomac Valley Coal Co., and the Hamill Coal and Coke Company.[3] The Shallmar Mine, opened in 1917 in nearby Shallmar, was the last major mining operation started in this area.

Kitzmiller was not a "company town", and a majority of the houses were owned by the residents rather than by the coal or rail companies. The town prospered in the early 20th century, reaching a peak population of approximately 1500 before the Depression, and supported a wide variety of businesses and forms of entertainment, including an opera house.[4]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-IV-C-176

(See Footnotes, section 8)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____   Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References   do NOT complete UTM references

A |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|
   Zone Easting   Northing

B |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|
   Zone Easting   Northing

C |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

D |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

E |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

F |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

G |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

H |_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Geoffrey B. Henry
organization	Maryland Historical Trust
date	January 1983
street & number	21 State Circle
telephone	301-269-2438
city or town	Annapolis
state	Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by
an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated
Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and
record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of
individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
               Shaw House
               21 State Circle
               Annapolis, Maryland 21401
               (301) 269-2438

PS-2746

7.1 Description (cont'd.)

buildings and #110 and #76 which are smaller one story frame
stores.

The oldest residential area in Kitzmiller lies in the western
part of town, along West Main Street and its several secondary
streets. The majority of the single family houses found in
this section are two story, three bay frame dwellings with
German siding and a one story porch along the gable and facade.
Distinguishing features of this standard house type include the
turned posts which support the porch, the sawn brackets on each
side of these posts, the center chimney, and 1/1 sash windows.
Many also have a strip of rusticated pressed tin running along
the foundation.

Many of the duplex houses (#4,5,7,12,13,15,20 and 48) share
these same features with the single family houses. Most are
covered with German siding and have the two entrances placed
in the center of the gable end facade. Duplex #7 has an unusual
iron fence in the front yard, the only original one in Kitzmiller.

A number of houses can be found in Kitzmiller which do not
conform to the most common building types. Among the more dis-
tinctive are the group of four similar houses along West Main
Street at 25-28. House #26, the least altered of the four, is
a two story frame house, two bays wide with a gable end facade
and one story porch with relatively elaborate jigsawn brackets.
The gable is covered with both diamond and hexagonal shingles
and has an unusual circular star window as well as an ornate
jigsawn barge board. The other houses lack either the decorative
shingles or intact porches.

Another unusual house is found at #11 on Church Street. It
is a two story frame house with German siding, is two bays wide
and has a two story pedimented front porch with turned posts and
a balustrade running along the second floor.

Several of the larger houses in Kitzmiller exhibit typically
late Victorian or Queen Anne characteristics. The least altered
of these is #92, a large three bay Victorian frame house set back
from the road on a large lot on East Main Street. Jigsawn brackets
and decoration are present under the eaves of the entry gable and
on the bargeboards. Fish scale shingles enliven both the second
story of the facade and the eastern elevation. House #14 is
typically Queen Anne in its asymmetrical plan, the profusion of
projecting bays and windows and the spindle decorations on the
bargeboards.

To the north, Maryland Route 38 makes a steep ascent from
its junction with Main Street and many of the houses which line
the road are several hundred feet above the elevation of the
river and the rest of town. The houses in this northern half
of Kitzmiller, while often in keeping with the architectural
character of the town as a whole, are less architecturally sig-

7.2 Description (cont'd.)

nificant than those found in the Main Street area. Most are sited on an incline, and several houses along Spring Street (129-132) are entered at below street level.

The houses of most recent construction are found along East Main Street (93-109). Significant examples of bungalow houses are found at 100-102, but are not characteristic of the architecture of the survey district as a whole.

Three of the four churches in Kitzmiller were built between 1908 and 1928 and are undistinguished in quality; the fourth was constructed in the 1960s. The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, built in 1928, is two stories high, covered with stucco and has a short square steeple. The main block of the Kitzmiller Presbyterian Church on Church Street was disassembled and moved to its present location from Elkins, West Virginia and is 1½ stories tall with a tower set in between the two arms of the "L" plan. The Methodist Church in the center of Kitzmiller is the largest of the three and was built in 1911. There are three stained glass windows topped by lunettes on the front facade with the entrance placed in the middle of the three story bell tower.

The Kitzmiller Elementary School (1), a large brick building with Colonial Revival features, stands at the extreme western end of town. Built in 1923, it recently replaced the Old Kitzmiller School (17) which now stands abandoned on Main Street. This two story frame building with an ornamental lunette over the entrance was originally cruciform in plan until the rear wing was torn down for structural reasons.

8.1 Significance (cont'd.)

A number of disasters, both natural and economic, contributed to Kitzmiller's decline. A flood on March 29, 1924, destroyed several businesses and other buildings, including the c. 1880 frame building which had housed Kitzmiller's first grade school.[5] After repeated flooding, the Army Corps of Engineers built several flood control measures in the 1950s which included the levelling of several riverfront homes and businesses as well as the rerouting of Route 38 directly through the business section of town and over the river by a new bridge.

Added to this physical decline of Kitzmiller was the economic decline brought on by strikes, the Depression and a slump in the demand for coal. Today, many of Kitzmiller's aging houses stand empty; one national magazine recently described it as a "ghost town... the scar tissue of such historic calamities as the Great Depression and the exhaustion of the local mines."[6]

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[1] Merrit Wilson, Jr., The Wilson Family (Athens, Ohio: Lawhead Press, 1971), p. 494.

[2] Stephen Schlosnagle, Garrett County, A History of Maryland's Tableland (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Publishing Co., 1978), p. 67.

[3] Bert G. Pew, "Kitzmiller, Md.," Glades Star, Vol. 2, No. 10, March 31, 1952, p. 131.

[4] "The Real Ghost Towns You Never See in Movies," U.S. News and World Report, August 1982, p. 55.

[5] Pew, p. 130.

[6] "The Real Ghost Towns You Never See in Movies," p. 55.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

G-IV-C-176
Contrib Res

Property Name: 228 E. Main Street

Inventory Number: ~~Needs Number~~

Address: 228 E. Main Street

Historic district: ___ yes   X   no

City: Kitzmiller   Zip Code: 21538   County: Garrett

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kitzmiller

Property Owner: Shirley Coleman   Tax Account ID Number: 003211

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 37   Tax Map Number: 88A

Project: Kitzmiller Blight Removal Project   Agency: DHCD

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates

Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace   Date Prepared: 5/5/2010

Documentation is presented in: "Kitzmiller Survey District," MIHP # G-IV-C-176, 1983; J. Thomas Scharf, "History of Western Maryland," Baltimore, MD, 1882; Garrett County Land Records

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended   X   Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Kitzmiller Historic District

Inventory Number: G-IV-C-176   Eligible: X yes   Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The building identified as 228 E. Main Street has suffered from many years of vacancy and neglect. The building's compromised structural integrity negatively impacts its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Additionally, the surrounding historic E. Main Street/Union Street commercial district is now nearly entirely gone, most of the buildings lost to floods and to the construction of the levy in 1964. The building therefore no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling and association. It is therefore considered to be a non-contributing resource in the Kitzmiller Historic District and is not individually eligible for the National Register.

Physical Description:

Kitzmiller, established in the nineteenth century around a woolen mill, and incorporated in 1906, is a mining and logging town nestled in a crook of the Potomac River at the base of Backbone and Big Savage Mountains in southeastern Garrett County. Its peak of population and development occurred in the early 20th century, when Kitzmiller had about 1,500 inhabitants. The town has experienced declining population in recent decades to about 300 residents (www.mdmunicipal.org), resulting in empty or abandoned buildings, especially in Kitzmiller's commercial area. In the 1960s the Town and the Army Corps of Engineers

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   Eligibility not recommended ✓

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sage   6/8/10
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

_____   6/3/10
Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

201002560

constructed a levy along the river for flood protection. The levy, while sheltering Kitzmiller from flood waters, alters the visual relationship between the town and the river, and the sense of proximity between the two. In addition, as part of the flood control work, the river crossing was moved from Union Street (also called River Street) to a new bridge constructed a block to the west of the former bridge, removed a number of buildings along the river front and extended Union Street to parallel East Main Street along the levy. (MIHP G-IV-C-176)

Kitzmiller was listed in 1983 in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (G-IV-C-176) as a Survey District and was determined eligible for the National Register in 2002. The district's boundaries are concurrent with the town boundaries. 228 East Main Street is noted as Building # 80 and described in the MIHP form as having been built around the turn of the 20th century, three bays wide and seven bays deep and partly supported by stilts to span a small creek [the mill tailrace].

As observed in April of 2010, 228 E. Main Street is a stand-alone, four-sided buildng. It is a two story, light-weight frame structure, partially collapsed, that faces onto the south side of East Main Street, with the Potomac River levy behind it, about half a block east of Maryland Route 38 (Kitzmiller Road). An old mill race runs beneath the building and its neighbors along the street. The building is an elongated rectangle with a narrow storefront façade containing a central entrance with flanking display windows. There are two windows at the second story and the whole is topped with an Italianate bracketed cornice. The roof, prior to its collapse, was a long, gently sloped shed angling downward to the rear. The south or rear elevation terminates with a one story extension and a porch with its deck several feet above ground level.

The building has broken apart and partially fallen near the center of its length, with the roof caved in and the base of the building dropped to the ground. The rear portion of the building stands on high concrete block piers that carry it over the millrace which passes beneath it and other buildings along its course paralleling the river.

The building front, facing onto the south side of East Main Street is covered with German siding, and with narrow gauge horizontal siding above the second story windows. The side and rear walls are covered with asbestos shingle siding placed over earlier and probably original German siding.

Because the building has racked, the front wall is skewed and twisted. Most of its architectural features, however, remain. The front wall terminates at the top with an overhanging bracketed cornice. Windows have two over two pane sash, including the two larger storefront windows on each side of the front entrance. Applied plain trim surrounds the windows and door. Scars on the front wall above the first story fenestration indicate that a shed roof or cornice was once in place there. The front door has a large glass pane over panels. The door opens into a commercial space that was most recently a restaurant. Debris from the fallen roof fills this space, preventing entrance to and recordation of the interior.

Assessment of integrity: While 228 East Main Street retains a large amount of original material and trim, its loss of structural integrity, roof, much interior and exterior fabric, plus added non-historic materials, the building no longer retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship to merit eligibility for the National Register, as contributing to a potential Kitzmiller Historic District.

Although the loss of structural integrity makes 228 E. Main Street ineligible, its history contributes to the Kitzmiller District history and is documented here.

Historic Context

This historic context is quoted in its entirety from the 1983 "Kitzmiller Survey District" MIHP #G-IV-C-176 documentation with

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
        Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
        Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

corrections given in brackets [ ]:

Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900 and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly seventy-five years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kizmiller dates from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses, churches, as well as several commercial buildings.

Unlike many other communities along the Upper Potomac River, Kitzmiller has at one time or another supported a variety of industries. The earliest of these was a gristmill, tranditionally begun by Thomas Wilson, one of Kitzmiller's founding settlers in 1802. In 1853 a woolen mill and shirt factory was begun by Ebeneezer [sic] Kitzmiller, after whom the town was named. This enterprise occupied a site roughly where the Assembly of God Church now stands on the far western half of town [this is actually a reference to the former location of the grist mill that was near the intersection of Second Street and West Main Street. See attached Sanborn maps].

With the arrival of the first trains of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad in the early 1880s, Kitzmiller took on a new importance as a point from which lumber was shipped. Lumbering continued in importance for the rest of the century.

In the late 1890s and early 1900s, a number of coal companies began operation in the Kitzmiller area giving the town its longest period of sustained economic growth. Among these were the Blaine Coal Co., the Garrett County Coal Co., the Potomac Valley Coal Co., and the Hamill Coal and Coke Company. The Shallmar Mine, opened in 1917 in nearby Shallmar, was the last major mining operation started in this area.

Kitzmiller was not a "company town," and a majority of the houses were owned by the residents rather than by the coal or rail companies. The town prosepered in the early 20th century, reaching a peak population of approximately 1500 before the Depression, and supported a wide variety of businesses and forms of entertainment, including an opera house.

A number of disasters, both natural and economic, contributed to Kitzmiller's decline. A flood on March 29, 1924, destroyed several businesses and other buildings, including the c. 1880 frame building which had housed Kitzmiller's first grade school. After repeated flooding, the Army Corps of Engineers built several flood control measures in the 1950s [sic; the levy was completed by 1964] which included the levelling of several riverfront homes and businesses as well as the rerouting of Route 38 directly through the business section of town and over the river by a new bridge.

Added to this physical decline of Kitzmiller was the economic decline brought on by strikes, the Depression and a slump in the demand for coal. Today, many of Kitzmiller's aging houses stand empty; one national magazine recently described it as a "ghost town...the scar tissue of such historic calamities as the Great Depression and the exhaustion of the local mines."

Resource History:

The lot on which 228 E. Main Street stands was part of a larger parcel of approximately one acre, called "the Factory Lot" in deeds dated as early as 1908. Emily and Ebenezer Kitzmiller sold the lot in 1884, measuring 330 feet along E. Main Street (then called "the public road") and 132 feet along Union Street, to William H. Poole for $2,000. Running through the length of the lot was the mill race, a direct source for water power.

The U.S. Population Census record for 1870 (Allegany Co., Altamont District) listed John H. Kittsmiller [sic] and John H. Rafter

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW										
Eligibility recommended _____			**Eligibility not recommended** _____							
Criteria: __ A __ B __ C __ D			**Considerations:** __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G							
MHT Comments:										

_____   _____
    Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

_____   _____
    Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

son-in-law of Ebenezer Kitzmiller) both aged 25 years and both occupied as "Woolen Manufacturer." Neither owned real estate, and since local tradition holds that Ebenezer Kitzmiller owned a woolen mill, it was likely his factory that was operated by the two younger men. By 1880 (Garrett Co., District 1), it was William H. Poole who was listed as the "Woolen Manufacturer," while John H. Rafter was listed as "Miller" (the Rafter Milling Co. had a Grist Mill on the west side of Kitzmiller near the intersection of Second and West Main Streets on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map). When J. Thomas Scharf published his History of Western Maryland in 1882, he described William H. Pool as "a wool manufacturer" and Ebenezer Kitzmiller as "miller" (Kitzmiller listed his occupation as Farmer on the 1880 census). The census for 1900 showed that William Pool and his three sons George, Cleaver, and Henry were all involved in the woolen manufacture business.

In 1902, William Pool conveyed a quarter share in the Factory Lot, "being in the village of Kitzmillersville," to each of his three sons. Kitzmillersville was officially incorporated by act of the Maryland legislature in 1906, but clearly it had been developing since much earlier and the economic boom brought by the railroad in the 1880s and coal mining in the 1890s accelerated the towns development into the 20th century. The 1860 census record (still in Allegany County until 1872) indicated a quiet farming community that probably included a mill (although that was not found in the census record). In 1870 and 1880, the woolen and grist mills offered additional employment but still most residents in the area were occupied in farming. Writing in 1882, J. Thomas Scharf (p. 1526) additionally listed postmaster J. H. Rafter, four merchants, four coopers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, a stone-mason, wheelwright, chair-maker, and three shoemakers in Kitzmillersville. By the 1900 census, a large influx of coal miners, lumber-related workers, and day laborers occupied a number of rented houses in the area. In 1910, the town was platted and described by surveyor V. G. Pew, showing the "Original Town of Kitzmillersville" lots as a disorganized jumble of various-sized lots, and the two additions called "Kitzmiller's Addition" and "Rafter's Addition" forming the bulk of the west section of town (see attached).

In 1908 the Pool family began selling off parts of the Factory Lot. This was a prime commercial location along Main and Union Streets leading to the iron bridge across the Potomac River to West Virginia. The first sale, in 1908, was a linear lot measuring 135 feet along the west side of Union Street to the First National Bank of Kizmillersville. In 1909 George and Cleaver Pool aquired the interests of William and Henry Pool in the remaining Factory Lot parcel fronting on Main Street. The 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Kitzmillersville (see attached) shows that the Pools had already redeveloped their remianing lot, apparently converting the old woolen factory to a "Pool & Shooting Gallery" and two smaller shops. The subject building, 228 E. Main Street, was shown as two stories, housing a "Restaurant." The adjoining Pool Hotel Property was shown as three stories, housing "Motion Pictures & Lodge above."

In 1921, an Equity case involving George Pool appears to have forced the subdivision and sale of the remaining Pool property, then known as "Factory Lot No. 1." The lot was divided into three lots, the subject lot (228 E. Main) described in the 1927 deed to Lawrence Junkins as "Lot No. 3 of Old Factory Lot No. 1." Within months Junkins sold Lot No. 3 (228 E. Main) to Hugh Strachan. The building passed through one additional owner before being purchased in 1953 by Carl Cardaro, owner of the adjoining Pool Hotel Property since 1929. Cardaro held the property until 1970, apparently operating a restaurant in the building (personal communication, Mayor Jim Browning, 2010).

From the 1880s through the 1950s, the East Main Street/Union Street district served as the primary avenue between Kitzmiller and Blaine, West Virginia, and was an active commercial and entertainment district (see attached "birdseye view"). The 1924 Potomac River flood caused significant property damage along Union Street (see attached photo) and was soon followed by an economic downturn from which Kitzmiller never really recovered. After another flood in 1954 the Maryland Theater was demolished along with the remaining buildings on the east side of Union Street. Today only a few buildings remain of this once-lively district.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
        Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
        Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

Pool Hotel Property
230 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #79

228 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #80

Rufus A. Smith Bldg.
403-409 Union St.
Survey Bldg #82

KITZMILLER, MD.

N

KEY

A – NR quality or presently an
NR property.
B – Contributing to district.
C – Not presently contributing,
but restorable.
D – Significant, but not
typical of district.

E – Modern.
F – Historic open space.
G – Non-historic open space.

Site Map
Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller, Garrett County, Maryland

G-IV-C-176

Kitzmiller Historic District G-17-C-176 (DOE 8/02)

228-250 Elion ?

Kitzmiller, Garret 3, MD

P. Reed

4/10

Neg loc. MHT

Survei. M county

13 7 1 of 4

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)

228 E. Main St.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD

P. Reed

4/10

Neg. Loc. MHT

SW view, east elevation

14g+7 2 of 4

Kitzmiller Historic District   G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
228 E Main St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co   MD
P. Reel
4/10
Neg. Loc. MHT
Interior view to S.

~~15-8-17~~   3 of 4

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176   (DOE 8/02)
228 E Main St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reel
4/10
Neg. Loc. MHT

Raceway beneath 228 E. Main St.

~~17 g 17~~ 4 of 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

G-IV-C-176

Contrib Res

Property Name: Pool Hotel Property   Inventory Number: ~~Needs Number~~

Address: 230 E. Main Street   Historic district: ___ yes   X   no

City: Kitzmiller   Zip Code: 21538   County: Garrett

USGS Quadrangle(s):   Kitzmiller

Property Owner: Shirley Coleman   Tax Account ID Number: 003211

Tax Map Parcel Number(s):   37   Tax Map Number: 88A

Project: Kitzmiller Blight Removal Project   Agency: DHCD

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates

Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace   Date Prepared: 5/5/2010

Documentation is presented in: "Kitzmiller Survey District," MIHP # G-IV-C-176, 1983; J. Thomas Scharf, "History of Western Maryland," Baltimore, MD, 1882; Garrett County Land Records

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended   X   Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Kitzmiller Historic Distrct

Inventory Number: G-IV-C-176   Eligible: X yes   Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes   X no   Name: _____   Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Pool Hotel Property has suffered from many years of vacancy and neglect. The building's compromised structural integrity negatively impacts its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Additionally, the surrounding historic E. Main Street/Union Street commercial district is now nearly entirely gone, most of the buildings lost to floods and to the construction of the levy in 1964. The Pool Hotel Property therefore no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling and association. It is therefore considered to be a non-contributing resource in the Kitzmiller Historic District and is not individually eligible for the National Register.

Physical Description:

Kitzmiller, established in the nineteenth century around a woolen mill, and incorporated in 1906, is a mining and logging town nestled in a crook of the Potomac River at the base of Backbone and Big Savage Mountains in southeastern Garrett County. Its peak of population and development occurred in the early 20th century, when Kitzmiller had about 1,500 inhabitants. The town has experienced declining population in recent decades to about 300 residents (www.mdmunicipal.org), resulting in empty or abandoned buildings, especially in Kitzmiller's commercial area. In the 1960s the Town and the Army Corps of Engineers

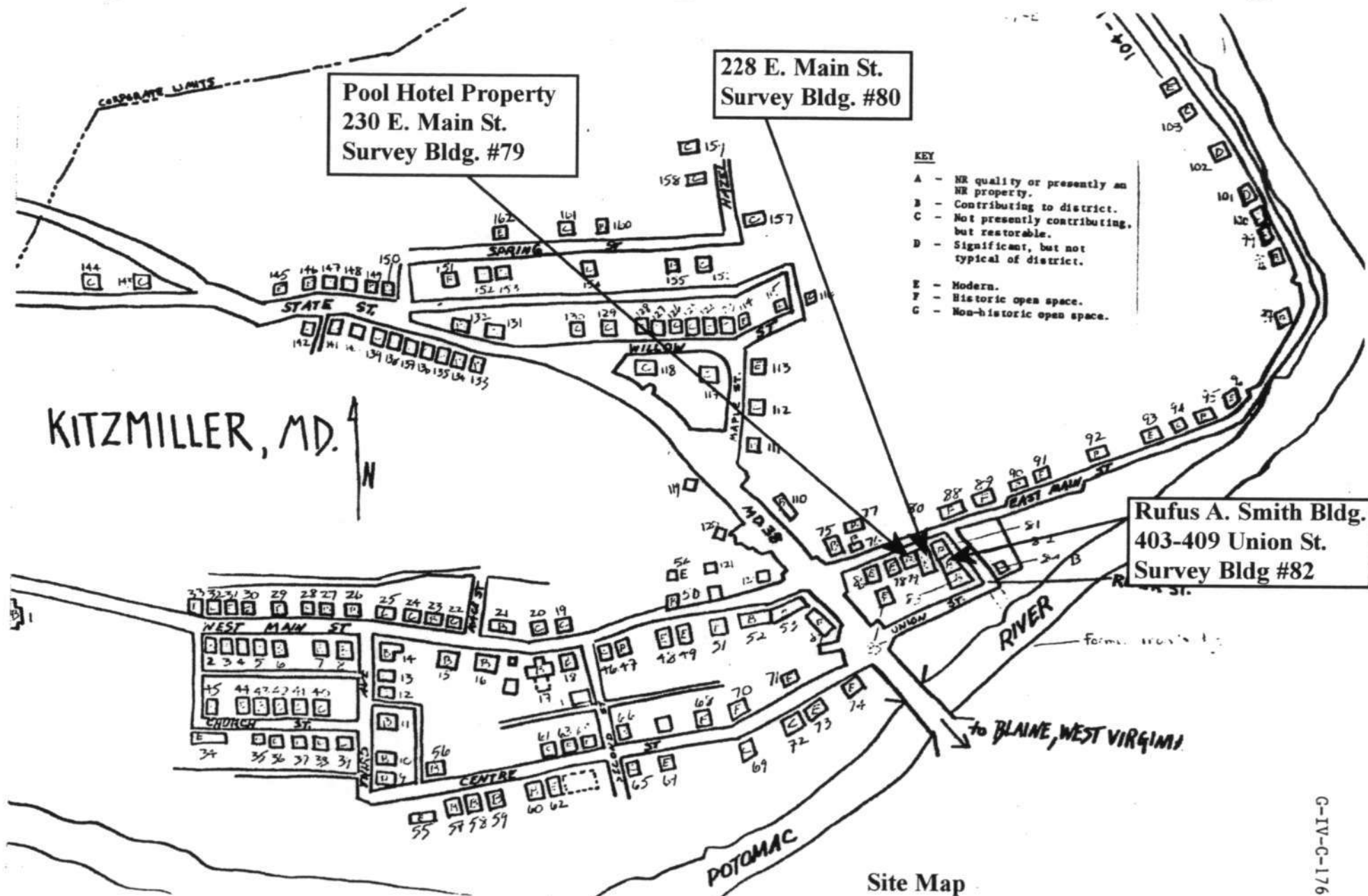**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended**   X

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sage   6/8/10
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

Peter Kurtze   6/3/10
Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

201002560

constructed a levy along the river for flood protection. The levy, while sheltering Kitzmiller from flood waters, alters the visual relationship between the town and the river, and the sense of proximity between the two. In addition, as part of the flood control work, the river crossing was moved from Union Street (also called River Street) to a new bridge constructed a block to the west of the former bridge, removed a number of buildings along the river front and extended Union Street to parallel East Main Street along the levy. (MIHP G-IV-C-176)

Kitzmiller was listed in 1983 in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (G-IV-C-176) as a Survey District and was determined eligible for the National Register in 2002. The district's boundaries are concurrent with the town boundaries. The Pool Hotel Property (230 East Main Street) is noted as Building # 79 and described in the MIHP form as having been built around the turn of the 20th century.

As observed in April of 2010, the Pool Hotel Property (230 East Main Street) is a stand-alone, four-sided elongated rectangular gable roofed building with its gable end facing the street. It is of light weight frame construction covered for the most part with asbestos shingle siding, nailed over the original German siding. It stands adjacent to, but separated from 228 East Main Street. The building is in very deteriorated condition and there was no access to the interior. Built as a movie theater and hotel, the building's front wall fenestration pattern consists four bays at the first story and two bays at the second story. The first story configuration includes a commercial entrance with large windows on either side, and a second entrance in the east bay that leads to the second story living quarters/hotel.

A partially collapsed parapet wall covers the east half of the front elevation, and appears to have been added to the original gable front as a way of updating the façade appearance. The parapet, however, appears in a 1920s photograph of East Main Street. This feature is of frame construction covered with asbestos shingle siding. In its original configuration, the building's gable front may have been fully visible and embellished with a two story pedimented porch/portico. The porch was most likely supported by round Tuscan Doric columns (one remains at the second story level and two half columns are set into the west corner of the façade at the first and second stories). The first story columns were later replaced with square posts. Dentiled cornice work trims both stories of the porch and pediment.

Windows with the exception of the two commercial front windows have two over two pane sash. The store windows each have a single pane topped with a rectangular transom window. These windows, like the doors at the front elevation have plain flat architrave trim. The door to the commercial space has no transom, but the door to the second floor residential area has a single glass pane and a single pane transom.

The remainder of the building is quite plain. It extends four widely separated bays to the rear or south, over the mill race. At the south gable elevation there was a porch enclosure or extension, one story high that has fallen off the building. Two brick single flue chimneys extend from the west slope of the roof just below the peak.

Assessment of integrity: The Pool Hotel Property (230 East Main Street) was once a fine commercial building with residential space on its second floor. Through abandonment, its condition has deteriorated and architectural and structural elements have decayed to the point of being difficult to repair or beyond repair. Consequently the building no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship and association.

Although the loss of structural integrity makes the Pool Hotel Property ineligible, its history contributes to the Kitzmiller District history and is documented here.

Historic Context

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW										
Eligibility recommended _____			**Eligibility not recommended** _____							
Criteria: __ A __ B __ C __ D			**Considerations:** __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G							
MHT Comments:										

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

This historic context is quoted in its entirety from the 1983 "Kitzmiller Survey District" MIHP #G-IV-C-176 documentation with corrections given in brackets [ ]:

Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900 and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly seventy-five years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kizmiller dates from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses, churches, as well as several commercial buildings.

Unlike many other communities along the Upper Potomac River, Kitzmiller has at one time or another supported a variety of industries. The earliest of these was a gristmill, tranditionally begun by Thomas Wilson, one of Kitzmiller's founding settlers in 1802. In 1853 a woolen mill and shirt factory was begun by Ebeneezer [sic] Kitzmiller, after whom the town was named. This enterprise occupied a site roughly where the Assembly of God Church now stands on the far western half of town [this is actually a reference to the former location of the grist mill that was near the intersection of Second Street and West Main Street. See attached Sanborn maps]

With the arrival of the first trains of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad in the early 1880s, Kitzmiller took on a new importance as a point from which lumber was shipped. Lumbering continued in importance for the rest of the century.

In the late 1890s and early 1900s, a number of coal companies began operation in the Kitzmiller area giving the town its longest period of sustained economic growth. Among these were the Blaine Coal Co., the Garrett County Coal Co., the Potomac Valley Coal Co., and the Hamill Coal and Coke Company. The Shallmar Mine, opened in 1917 in nearby Shallmar, was the last major mining operation started in this area.

Kitzmiller was not a "company town," and a majority of the houses were owned by the residents rather than by the coal or rail companies. The town prosepered in the early 20th century, reaching a peak population of approximately 1500 before the Depression, and supported a wide variety of businesses and forms of entertainment, including an opera house.

A number of disasters, both natural and economic, contributed to Kitzmiller's decline. A flood on March 29, 1924, destroyed several businesses and other buildings, including the c. 1880 frame building which had housed Kitzmiller's first grade school. After repeated flooding, the Army Corps of Engineers built several flood control mearsures in the 1950s [sic; the levy was completed by 1964] which included the levelling of several riverfront homes and businesses as well as the rerouting of Route 38 directly through the business section of town and over the river by a new bridge.

Added to this physical decline of Kitzmiller was the economic decline brought on by strikes, the Depression and a slump in the demand for coal. Today, many of Kitzmiller's aging houses stand empty; one national magazine recently described it as a "ghost town...the scar tissue of such historic calamities as the Great Depression and the exhaustion of the local mines."

Resource History:

The lot on which the former Pool Hotel stands was part of a larger parcel of approximately one acre, called "the Factory Lot" in deeds dated as early as 1908. Emily and Ebenezer Kitzmiller sold the lot in 1884, measuring 330 feet along E. Main Street (then called "the public road") and 132 feet along Union Street, to William H. Poole for $2,000. Running through the length of the lot was the mill race, a direct source for water power.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: __ A __ B __ C __ D   **Considerations:** __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

The U.S. Population Census record for 1870 (Allegany Co., Altamont District) listed John H. Kittsmiller [sic] and John H. Rafter (son-in-law of Ebenezer Kitzmiller) both aged 25 years and both occupied as "Woolen Manufacturer." Neither owned real estate, and since local tradition holds that Ebenezer Kitzmiller owned a woolen mill, it was likely his factory that was operated by the two younger men. By 1880 (Garrett Co., District 1), it was William H. Poole who was listed as the "Woolen Manufacturer," while John H. Rafter was listed as "Miller" (the Rafter Milling Co. had a Grist Mill on the west side of Kitzmiller near Second and West Main Streets on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map). When J. Thomas Scharf published his History of Western Maryland in 1882, he described William H. Pool as "a wool manufacturer" and Ebenezer Kitzmiller as "miller" (Kitzmiller listed his occupation as Farmer on the 1880 census). The census for 1900 showed that William Pool and his three sons George, Cleaver, and Henry were all involved in the woolen manufacture business.

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In 1908 the Pool family began selling off parts of the Factory Lot. This was a prime commercial location along Main and Union Streets leading to the iron bridge across the Potomac River to West Virginia. The first sale, in 1908, was a linear lot measuring 135 feet along the west side of Union Street to the First National Bank of Kizmillersville. In 1909 George and Cleaver Pool aquired the interests of William and Henry Pool in the remaining Factory Lot parcel fronting on Main Street. The 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Kitzmillersville (see attached) shows that the Pools had already redeveloped their remianing lot, apparently converting the old woolen factory to a "Pool & Shooting Gallery" and two smaller shops. Another building was shown as "Restaurant" (see 228 E. Main Street). The Pool Hotel Property was shown as three stories, housing "Motion Pictures & Lodge above."

In 1927, George Pool sold his hotel property to Lawrence Junkins (Junkins also purchased the adjoining property, 228 E. Main St. from trustees after a 1921 Equity case involving George Pool). Junkins sold the Pool Hotel to Carl Cardaro in 1929, who held the property for 40 years and operated a grocery store in the building (personal communication, Mayer Jim Browning, 2010).

From the 1880s through the 1950s, the East Main Street/Union Street district served as the primary avenue between Kitzmiller and Blaine, West Virginia, and was an active commercial and entertainment district (see attached "birdseye view"). The 1924 Potomac River flood caused significant property damage along Union Street (see attached photo) and was soon followed by an economic downturn from which Kitzmiller never really recovered. After another flood in 1954 the Maryland Theater was demolished along with the remaining buildings on the east side of Union Street. Today only a few buildings remain of this once-lively district.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: __ A __ B __ C __ D   **Considerations:** __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

KITZMILLER, MD.

N

Pool Hotel Property
230 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #79

228 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #80

Rufus A. Smith Bldg.
403-409 Union St.
Survey Bldg #82

KEY

A — NR quality or presently an
    NR property.
B — Contributing to district.
C — Not presently contributing,
    but restorable.
D — Significant, but not
    typical of district.

E — Modern.
F — Historic open space.
G — Non-historic open space.

to BLAINE, WEST VIRGINIA

POTOMAC

RIVER

Site Map
Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller, Garrett County, Maryland

G-IV-C-176

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)

228, 230 E. Main St.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD

P. Reed

4/10

Neg Loc. MHT

SE view, N. & W. elevations

~~12 9 14~~ 174

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
228-230 E. Main St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co., MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg Loc. MHT
South view, N elevations.

11 of 17   2 of 4

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
228 + 230 E Main St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg Location : MHT

North view 228 (right) and 230 (left) E. Main St.
  rear elevations

16 g
    3 of 4

Kitzmiller Historic District   G-IV-C-176   (DOE 8/02)
230 E Main St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg.100. MHT

East Main Street with 230 E. Main, SE view

2 of 4

4 of 4

INDIVIDUAL   PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND   HISTORICAL   TRUST
INTERNAL   NR-ELIGIBILITY   REVIEW   FORM

G-IV-C-176

Property/District   Name: Rafter   Cemetery   Survey   Number: GA   Co.

Project: Kitzmiller   Apartments   Agency: Farmers   Home   Adm.

Site   visit   by MHT   Staff: XX no ___ yes   Name   _____   Date   _____

Eligibility   recommended   XX   Eligibility   not   recommended   ____

Criteria: ___A   XXB   ___C   ___D   Considerations: ___A __B __C XD __E __F __G ___None

Justification   for   decision: (Use   continuation   sheet   if   necessary   and   attach   map)

    The   cemetery   is   significant   for   containing   the   grave   site   of   Ebenezer   Kitzmiller,   one
of   the   founders   of   Kitzmiller   and   the   driving   force   behind   its   development.   Kitzmiller   was
born   in   Garrett   County   in   1822   and   settled   in   the   community   which   bears   his   name,   in
approximately   the   1840s.   His   marriage   to   Emily   Wilson,   the   daughter   of   Thomas   Wilson,   an
early   miller   in   the   area,   brought   Ebenezer   to   this   small   settlement.   Ebenezer   established
a   woolen   mill   and   shirt   factory,   secured   a   post   office   for   the   community   and   introduced   the
community   to   the   advancements   of   the   period   such   as   the   percussion   cap   gun,   sewing   machine
and   kitchen   stove.   He   served   as   a   judge   for   the   local   election   district   and   was   instrumental
in   securing   an   iron   bridge   to   cross   the   North   Potomac.   For   these   civic   contributions,   the
community   bears   his   name.   Buried   here   also   are   other   members   of   the   Kitzmiller   family,
Ebenezer's   wife   Emily   and   two   of   their   four   children.   No   other   appropriate   site   or   building
directly   associated   with   this   person   exists.

Documentation   on   the   property/district   is   presented   in: compliance   file   "Kitzmiller   Apts"

Histories   of   Garrett   County,   Kitzmiller   survey   district   GA-IV-176

Preparedby: L.Bowlin

____L.   Bowlin_____   ____17   June   1992_____
        Reviewer,   Office   of   Preservation   Services   Date

NR   program   concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not   applicable

_____   ____24 June 92_____
        Reviewer,   NR   program   Date

MARYLAND   COMPREHENSIVE   HISTORIC   PRESERVATION   PLAN   DATA   -   HISTORIC   CONTEXT

I.   Geographic   Region:

_____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
_____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_____	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
XX	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II.   Chronological/Developmental   Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
XX	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
XX	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (__ prehistoric	__ historic)

III.   Prehistoric   Period   Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV.   Historic   Period   Themes:

_____	Agriculture
_____	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
XX	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
_____	Religion
XX	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V.   Resource   Type:

Category: _____site_____

Historic   Environment: _rural_____

Historic   Function(s)   and   Use(s):   _Funerary_____

_____

_____

Known   Design   Source: _____
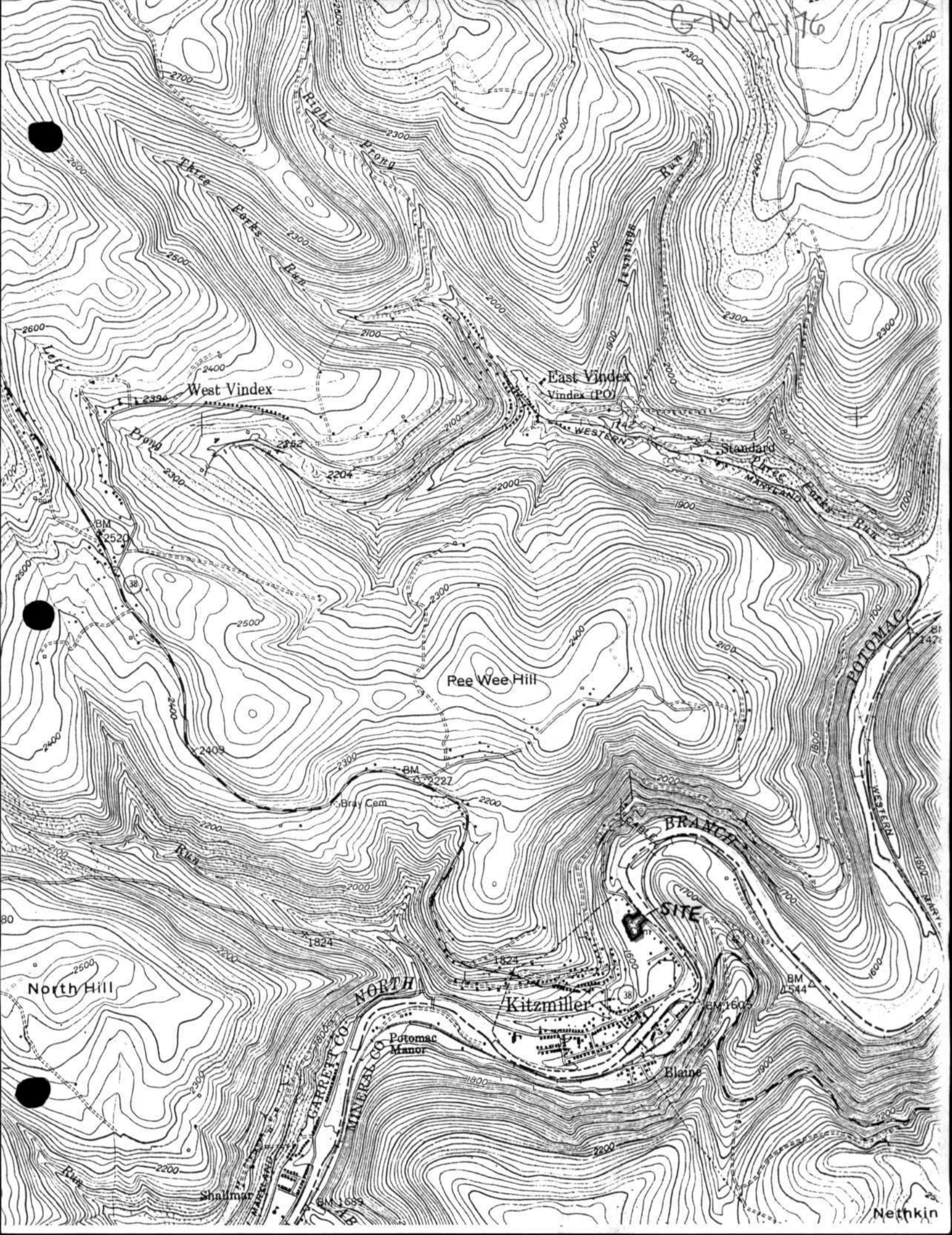
West Vindex

East Vindex
Vindex (PO)

WESTERN

Standard

MARYLAND

Right Prong

Three Forks Run

Izaniers Run

BM
2520

38

2852

2204

2300

Ree Wee Hill

2409

BM
2227

Bray Cem

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

2100

2000

1900

1800

1700

1600

POTOMAC

Run

BRANCH

SITE

1824

1824

Kitzmiller
38

GARRETT CO.
MINERAL CO.

NORTH

North Hill

Potomac
Manor

Shallmar

BM 1689

Elaine

BM
544

BM 1605

WESTERN MARYLAND

Nethkin

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM
GN-C-176 no ___

Cont'd Res

Property Name: Rufus A. Smith Building   Inventory Number: ~~Needs Number~~

Address: 403-409 Union Street (alternate name: River Street)   Historic district: ___ yes   X   no

City: Kitzmiller   Zip Code: 21538   County: Garrett

USGS Quadrangle(s):   Kitzmiller

Property Owner: Bernadine Evans, Velda Hanlin, Barbara Moore, and Mary   Tax Account ID Number: 002266

Tax Map Parcel Number(s):   102   Tax Map Number: 88A

Project: Kitzmiller Blight Removal Project   Agency: DHCD

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates

Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace   Date Prepared: 5/5/2010

Documentation is presented in: "Kitzmiller Survey District," MIHP # G-IV-C-176, 1983; J. Thomas Scharf, "History of Western Maryland," Baltimore, MD, 1882; Garrett County Land Records

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended   X   Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A   ___ B   ___ C   ___ D   Considerations: ___ A   ___ B   ___ C   ___ D   ___ E   ___ F   ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Kitzmiller Historic District

Inventory Number: G-IV-C-176   Eligible: X   yes   Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff   ___ yes   X   no   Name: _____   Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Rufus A. Smith Building, built in 1918 with a decorative cast stone facade, has suffered from many years of vacancy, neglect, and partial demolition. The building's compromised structural integrity negatively impacts its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Additionally, the surrounding historic Union Street commercial district is now nearly entirely gone, most of the buildings lost to floods and to the construction of the levy in 1964. The Rufus A. Smith Building therefore no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling and association. It is therefore considered to be a non-contributing resource in the Kitzmiller Historic District and is not individually eligible for the National Register.

Physical Description:

Kitzmiller, established in the nineteenth century around a woolen mill, and incorporated in 1906, is a mining and logging town nestled in a crook of the Potomac River at the base of Backbone and Big Savage Mountains in southeastern Garrett County. Its peak of population and development occurred in the early 20th century, when Kitzmiller had about 1,500 inhabitants. The town has experienced declining population in recent decades to about 300 residents (www.mdmunicipal.org), resulting in empty or abandoned buildings, especially in Kitzmiller's commercial area. In the 1960s the Town and the Army Corps of Engineers

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___   **Eligibility not recommended** ✕

Criteria: ___ A   ___ B   ___ C   ___ D   **Considerations:**   ___ A   ___ B   ___ C   ___ D   ___ E   ___ F   ___ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Say   6/8/10
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

[signature]   6/3/10
Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

201002581

G-N-C-176

onstructed a levy along the river for flood protection. The levy, while sheltering Kitzmiller from flood waters, alters the visual relationship between the town and the river, and the sense of proximity between the two. In addition, as part of the flood control work, the river crossing was moved from Union Street (also called River Street) to a new bridge constructed a block to the west of the former bridge, removed a number of buildings along the river front and extended Union Street to parallel East Main Street along the levy. (MIHP G-IV-C-176)

Kitzmiller was listed in 1983 in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (G-IV-C-176) as a Survey District and was determined eligible for the National Register in 2002. The district's boundaries are concurrent with the town boundaries. The Rufus A. Smith Building (403-409 Union Street) is noted as Building # 82 and described in the MIHP form as having been built ca. 1918.

As observed in April of 2010, the building is in a state of collapse, with the entire back half fallen. The façade remains intact, although the blocks forming it are separated by deep structural cracks and the three storefronts are sagging. Probably the most elaborate commercial building in Kitzmiller, this two and one half story, six bay building stands on the west side of Union Street (alternately River Street) and directly over the mill race. Buildings once lined the east side of Union Street, but all are gone now, victims of flooding, beginning with the 1924 flood. Opposite the building on the east side of Union Street is a reinforced concrete bridge parapet wall, constructed after the building in that location was destroyed. The bridge spans the race way.

The building is a two and one half story, six bay commercial block with three storefronts separated by decoratively molded pilasters. An overhanging cornice gives the building an Italianate feel. The upper half story is marked by a series of four rectangular vent openings. The building appears to have been a light weight frame structure (most of the rear structure is gone), with an elaborate cast stone façade. The cast stone blocks were molded and embedded with bits of glass and mirror to provide shiny accent, and to resemble gneiss. Mortar joints have a raised half-round profile, but are narrow. Large cast blocks form lintels over the windows. In addition to the decorative glass shards added to the cast blocks, there is decorative cast molded trim, including a band of cornice molding, dentil frieze and rope molding under the wood cornice, a band of egg and dart and bead molding over the second story windows, and egg and dart, dentil and rope molding at the tops of the pilasters between the storefront sections.

Many of the façade windows are boarded with plywood, but those that are exposed have single pane sash. Above the first story openings is a wooden cornice band defining a series of storefronts and entrances. The unit to the north side of the façade, 403, consists of a wood door with a large pane of glass and large plate glass display windows on either side. Over horizontal mullions are plate glass transom windows. The central storefront (405) is boarded over, but it had a recessed entrance with display windows on either side, plate glass in the front of the display area and along the recess to the entrance. The third unit, 407-409, has two doors, one at the south end of the wall to provide access to residential area on the second floor and a second entrance and a narrow, door-width display window between the two entrances.

Although the roof structure has mostly collapsed, it appears to have been a low-pitched shed roof. The back of the building appears to have rested on piers that carried the sill over the race way. The interior had six or eight rooms at the second story suggested by the exposed wreckage, plastered walls and four-panel wooden doors.

Assessment of integrity: The Rufus A. Smith Building (403-409 Union Street) was a fine commercial block in the early 20th century. The distinctive façade made with cast stone embellished with moldings and embedded bits of glass and mirror made it one of the key buildings in the downtown commercial area of Kitzmiller in the 1920s and 30s. The façade, though sagging and boarded up implies the former grandness of the building. Unfortunately, about 75% of the building is gone. The entire rear wall is missing along with most of the rear rank of rooms. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship and association sadly are no longer

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

Needs Number   Rufus A. Smith Building

Page 3   G-IV-C-176

resent.

Although the loss of integrity makes the Rufus A. Smith Building ineligible, its history contributes to the Kitzmiller District history and is documented here.

Historic Context

This historic context is quoted in its entirety from the 1983 "Kitzmiller Survey District" MIHP #G-IV-C-176 documentation with corrections given in brackets [ ]:

Kitzmiller is significant as an example of a town which between 1900 and the late 1920s derived its economic livelihood from the mining and transport of coal, the single most important industry in Garrett County for nearly seventy-five years. The overwhelming majority of architecture in Kizmiller dates from this period and consists of frame single family and duplex houses, churches, as well as several commercial buildings.

Unlike many other communities along the Upper Potomac River, Kitzmiller has at one time or another supported a variety of industries. The earliest of these was a gristmill, tranditionally begun by Thomas Wilson, one of Kitzmiller's founding settlers in 1802. In 1853 a woolen mill and shirt factory was begun by Ebeneezer [sic] Kitzmiller, after whom the town was named. This enterprise occupied a site roughly where the Assembly of God Church now stands on the far western half of town [this is actually a reference to the former location of the grist mill that was near the intersection of Second Street and West Main Street. See attached Sanborn maps]

With the arrival of the first trains of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad in the early 1880s, Kitzmiller took on a new importance as a point from which lumber was shipped. Lumbering continued in importance for the rest of the century.

In the late 1890s and early 1900s, a number of coal companies began operation in the Kitzmiller area giving the town its longest period of sustained economic growth. Among these were the Blaine Coal Co., the Garrett County Coal Co., the Potomac Valley Coal Co., and the Hamill Coal and Coke Company. The Shallmar Mine, opened in 1917 in nearby Shallmar, was the last major mining operation started in this area.

Kitzmiller was not a "company town," and a majority of the houses were owned by the residents rather than by the coal or rail companies. The town prosepered in the early 20th century, reaching a peak population of approximately 1500 before the Depression, and supported a wide variety of businesses and forms of entertainment, including an opera house.

A number of disasters, both natural and economic, contributed to Kitzmiller's decline. A flood on March 29, 1924, destroyed several businesses and other buildings, including the c. 1880 frame building which had housed Kitzmiller's first grade school. After repeated flooding, the Army Corps of Engineers built several flood control measures in the 1950s [sic; the levy was completed by 1964] which included the levelling of several riverfront homes and businesses as well as the rerouting of Route 38 directly through the business section of town and over the river by a new bridge.

Added to this physical decline of Kitzmiller was the economic decline brought on by strikes, the Depression and a slump in the demand for coal. Today, many of Kitzmiller's aging houses stand empty; one national magazine recently described it as a "ghost town...the scar tissue of such historic calamities as the Great Depression and the exhaustion of the local mines."

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D   **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

Resource History:

The lot on which the Rufus A. Smith Building stands was part of a larger parcel of approximately one acre, called "the Factory Lot" in deeds dated as early as 1908. Emily and Ebenezer Kitzmiller sold the lot in 1884, measuring 330 feet along E. Main Street (then called "the public road") and 132 feet along Union Street, to William H. Poole for $2,000. Running through the length of the lot was the mill race, a direct source for water power.

The U.S. Population Census record for 1870 (Allegany Co., Altamont District) listed John H. Kittsmiller [sic] and John H. Rafter (son-in-law of Ebenezer Kitzmiller) both aged 25 years and both occupied as "Woolen Manufacturer." Neither owned real estate, and since local tradition holds that Ebenezer Kitzmiller owned a woolen mill, it was likely his factory that was operated by the two younger men. By 1880 (Garrett Co., District 1), it was William H. Poole who was listed as the "Woolen Manufacturer," while John H. Rafter was listed as "Miller" (the Rafter Milling Co. had a Grist Mill on the west side of Kitzmiller near Second and West Main Streets on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map). When J. Thomas Scharf published his History of Western Maryland in 1882, he described William H. Pool as "a wool manufacturer" and Ebenezer Kitzmiller as "miller" (Kitzmiller listed his occupation as Farmer on the 1880 census). The census for 1900 showed that William Pool and his three sons George, Cleaver, and Henry were all involved in the woolen manufacture business.

In 1902, William Pool conveyed a quarter share in the Factory Lot, "being in the village of Kitzmillersville," to each of his three sons. Kitzmillersville was officially incorporated by act of the Maryland legislature in 1906, but clearly it had been developing since much earlier and the economic boom brought by the railroad in the 1880s and coal mining in the 1890s accelerated the towns development into the 20th century. The 1860 census record (still in Allegany County until 1872) indicated a quiet farming community that probably included a mill (although that was not found in the census record). In 1870 and 1880, the woolen and grist mills offered additional employment but still most residents in the area were occupied in farming. Writing in 1882, J. Thomas Scharf (p. 1526) additionally listed postmaster J. H. Rafter, four merchants, four coopers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, a stone-mason, wheelwright, chair-maker, and three shoemakers in Kitzmillersville. By the 1900 census, a large influx of coal miners, lumber-related workers, and day laborers occupied a number of rented houses in the area. In 1910, the town was platted and described by surveyor V. G. Pew, showing the "Original Town of Kitzmillersville" lots as a disorganized jumble of various-sized lots, and the two additions called "Kitzmiller's Addition" and "Rafter's Addition" forming the bulk of the west section of town (see attached).

In 1908 the Pool family began selling off parts of the Factory Lot. This was a prime commercial location along Main and Union Streets leading to the iron bridge across the Potomac River to West Virginia. The first sale, in 1908, was a linear lot measuring 135 feet along the west side of Union Street to the First National Bank of Kizmillersville. In 1911, the bank sold a lot (Lot 35 on the 1910 survey map) on the south end of their linear lot, probably already improved (possibly prior to 1908) with the large frame commercial building later known as the Coffman Fisher Co. Building. The 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Kitzmillersville (see attached) shows that the new brick bank building was already constructed on the corner lot (Lot 33 on the 1910 survey map). The bank sold the middle lot (Lot 34 on the 1910 survey map) in 1918 to R. (Rufus) A. Smith.

It appears that Smith was a developer. Lot 34 was, according to the 1912 Sanborn map, the last available building lot on Union Street. It was not an easy lot to develop as the ground was largely included within the old mill race. Any building would have to be constructed on piers over the channel. Smith constructed a frame building with a decorative cast stone façade - including bits of colored glass in the stone face and molded designs along the cornice and between the three storefront entrances. In 1919, Smith sold the building and lot to Frank J. Bell for $5,000 - nearly all of that sale price in a mortgage. Unfortunately for Bell, it was only a few years before a major Potomac River flood (1924), which severely impacted Union Street, and soon after that the coal market began to slump. Bell defaulted on his loan. In 1927, the property was sold at public sale to Edward James of Mineral County,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: __ A __ B __ C __ D   Considerations: __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

_____   _____
Reviewer, National Register Program   Date

West Virginia. The James family held the property until 1964.

From the 1880s through the 1950s, the East Main Street/Union Street district served as the primary avenue between Kitzmiller and Blaine, West Virginia, and was an active commercial and entertainment district (see attached "birdseye view"). The 1924 Potomac River flood caused significant property damage along Union Street (see attached photo) and was soon followed by an economic downturn from which Kitzmiller never really recovered. After another flood in 1954 the Maryland Theater was eventually demolished along with the remaining buildings on the east side of Union Street as part of the construction of the flood control levy system. Today only a few buildings remain of this once-lively district.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____   **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____   _____
     Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   _____
     Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

Pool Hotel Property
230 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #79

228 E. Main St.
Survey Bldg. #80

Rufus A. Smith Bldg.
403-409 Union St.
Survey Bldg #82

KITZMILLER, MD.

N

CORPORATE LIMITS

STATE ST.
SPRING ST.
WILLOW ST.
MAPLE ST.
MD 38
EAST MAIN ST.
UNION ST.
WEST MAIN ST.
CHURCH ST.
CENTRE ST.
RIVER

to BLAINE, WEST VIRGINIA

POTOMAC

Site Map
Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller, Garrett County, Maryland
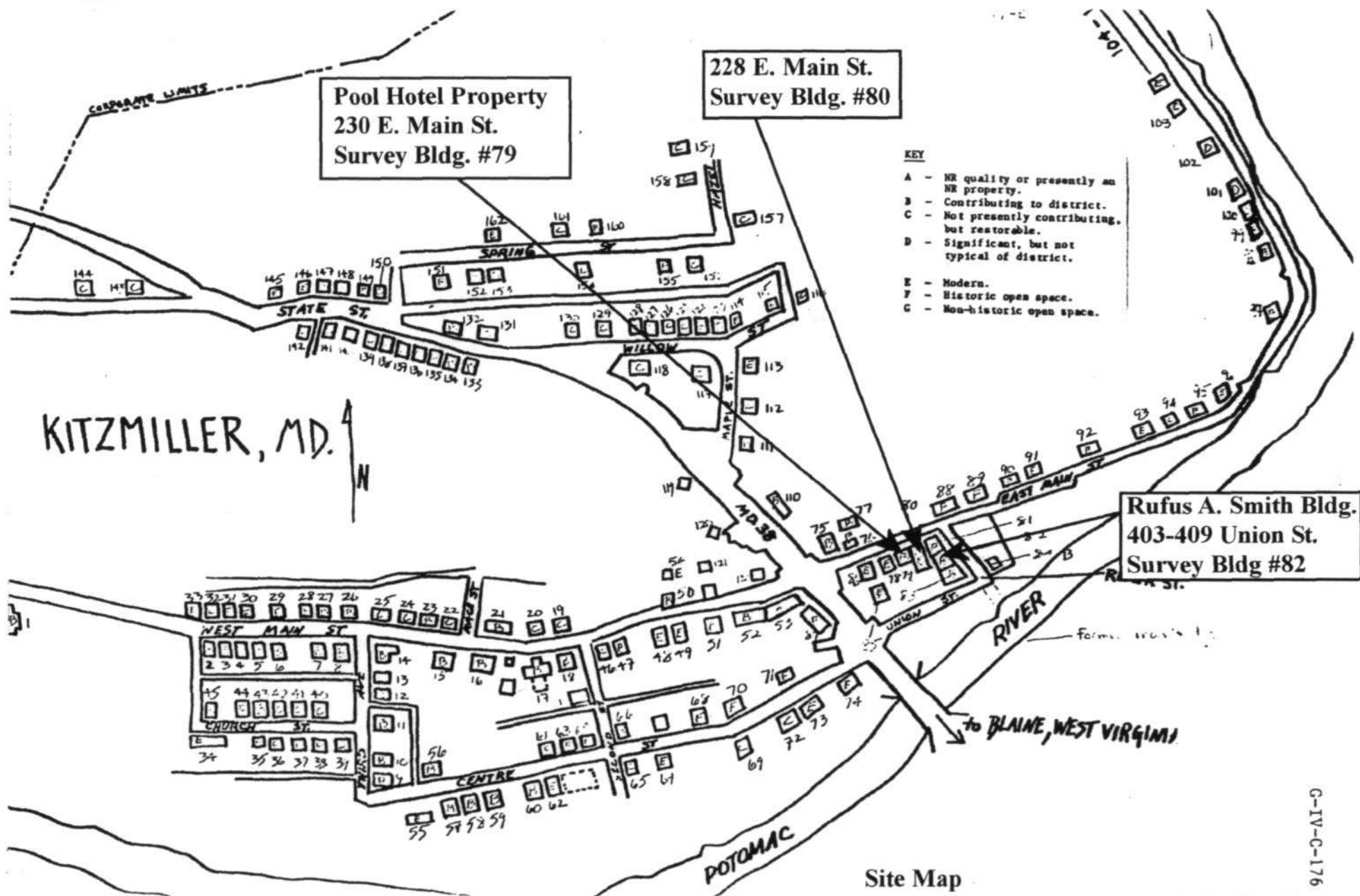
G-IV-C-176

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
403-409 Union St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg loc. MHT
SW view, E elevation

6 of 17 1 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
403-409 Union Street
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg. Loc. MHT

NE view, rear of building

10 of 17
            2 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
403-409 Union St.
Kitzmiller, Garret Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg loc. MHT
NE view, rear of building

9 of 17
3 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
403-409 Union St.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD

P. Reel

4/10

Neg. Loc. MHT

Detail, E (front) elevation

~~7 of 7~~

4 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)

403-409 Union St.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD

P. Reed

4/10

Neg. Loc. MHT

SE view, rear of building

~~8 of 11~~
5 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District   9-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)
403-409 Union St.
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co. MD
P. Reed
4/10
Neg Loc: MHT

Union Street,   West view

3 of 11   6 g 8

Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176 (DOE 8/02)

403-409 Union St.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co.

P. Reed

4/10

Neg. Loc. MHT

NW view, E elevation

5 of 11
7 of 8

Kitzmiller Historic District, G-IV-C-176
403-409 Union St
Kitzmiller, Garrett Co.
P. Reed
4/10
Neg Loc. MHT

N W View

#4 of 17
   8 of 8

9502665

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: *House,* _Spring & Hazel Streets_____ Survey Number: G-*IV-C-176*

Property Address: _Corner of Spring & Hazel Streets, Kitzmiller,_____

Project: _Rehabilitate Corner of Spring & Hazel Streets_____ Agency: _HOME/GCCAC____

Site visit by MHT Staff: _X_ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: _Kitzmiller Survey District_____ Survey Number: *G-IV-C-176*____

_____ Listed ___x__ Eligible _Considered eligible with undetermined boundaries_ Comment

Criteria: ___A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ____ contributes/_X_ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

_____ Location _____ Design _____ Setting __X__ Materials

_____ Workmanship __X__ Feeling _____ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the available information, the house at the corner of Spring and Hazel streets in Kitzmiller does not meet the National Register Criteria. Although it appears to be located just within the survey district (at the northeastern edge), it no longer contributes to the district because of extensive alterations. The two story frame house with cross gable and single story front porch was probably constructed in the early 20th century and was very similar in appearance to many of the houses in the district. However, it no longer sufficiently conveys a sense of that turn-of-the century dwelling. The house has been sheathed in artificial siding, the front porch railings have been removed and inappropriately replaced and a modern picture window has been inserted on one side.

Documentation on the property is presented in: _Project File_____

Prepared by:_____

Elizabeth Hannold_____ ____October 31, 1995____
　　Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services　　　　　　　　Date

NR program concurrence: _✓_yes ___ no ___ not applicable

_Orlando Ridout_____ _11-1-95_____
　　　Reviewer, NR program　　　　　　　　　　　Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I.   Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
____	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
_X_	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II.   Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ____ historic)	

III.   Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV.   Historic Period Themes:

_____	Agriculture
_X_	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
_____	Religion
_____	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V.   Resource Type:

Category: _____Building_____

Historic Environment: ____Village_____

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): ___Domestic-Single Family Dwelling_____

_____

_____

Known Design Source: ___na_____

Spring & Hazel Streets
Kitzmiller, Garrett County
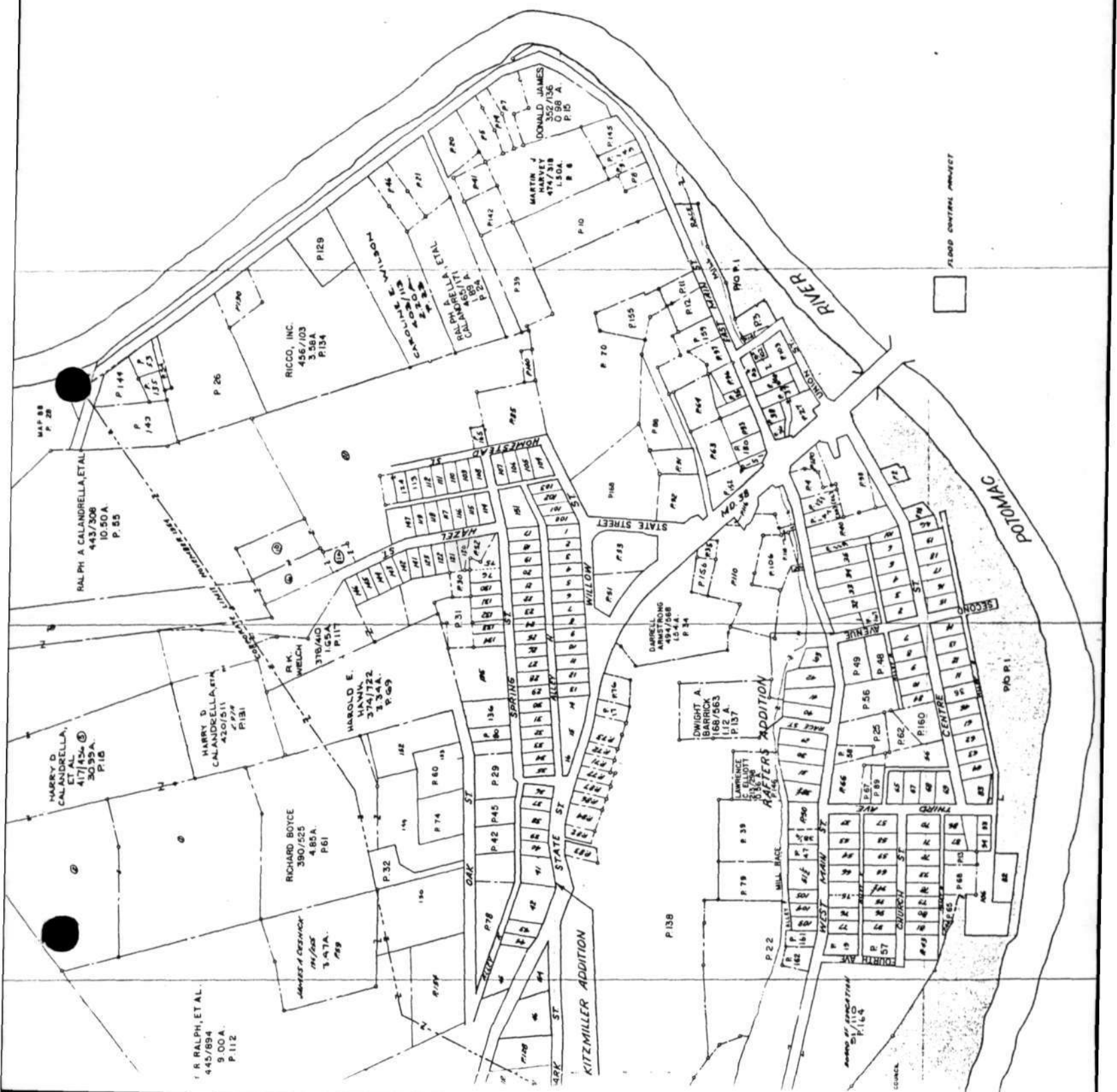
G-IV-C-176

SKETCH ADDENDUM

G-IV-C-176

Borrower/Client	GCCAC
Property Address	Spring ST
	Kitcmiller County Garrett State MD Zip Code 21538
der	

Family Room

Entry

Bath

Porch

Hall

Kitchen

Living Room

Bedroom

Dressing Room

Bedroom

Bedroom
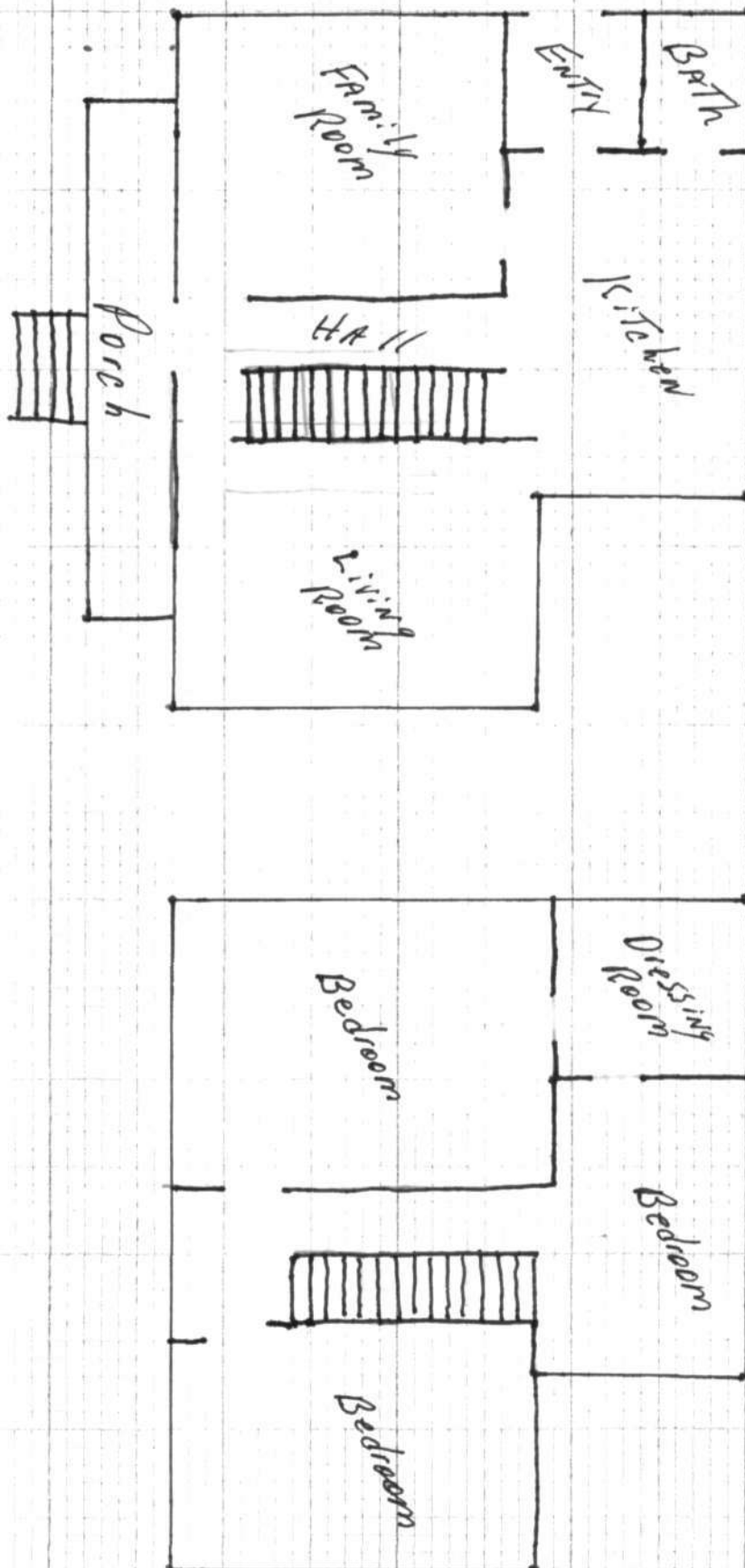
Garrett Co.   A-IV-C-17a

Spring & Hazel Streets

Garrett Co.

Spring & Hazel Streets

G-IV-C-176

Garrett Co.

Spring & Hazel Streets

KITZMILLER, MD.
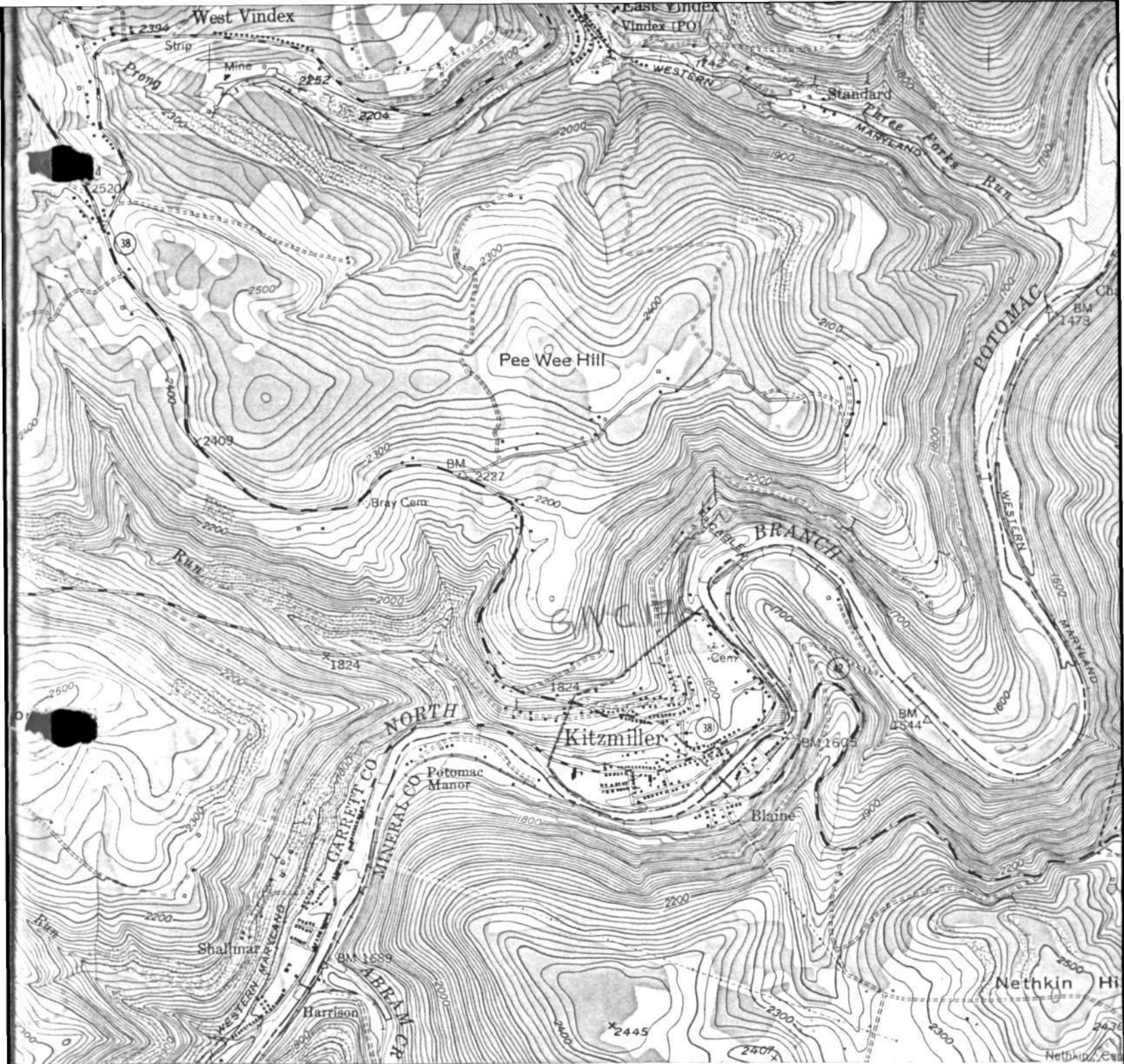
N

CORPORATE LIMITS

STATE ST.

SPRING ST.

WILLOW ST.

MAPLE ST.

MD 38

EAST MAIN ST.

WEST MAIN ST.

CHURCH ST.

CENTRE ST.

UNION ST.

RIVER ST.

RIVER

POTOMAC

to BLAINE, WEST VIRGINIA

Former iron bridge

104

G-IV-C-176

West Vindex
East Vindex
Vindex (PO)
Standard
Three Forks Run
WESTERN MARYLAND
2394
Strip
Mine
2252
2204
2520
38
2500
2300
2400
2100
Pee Wee Hill
POTOMAC
BM 1473
2409
2300
BM 2227
Bray Cem
2200
Run
2000
CABLE
BRANCH
WESTERN MARYLAND
1600
1700
1700
GNCH
1800
1824
Cem
1824
1600
38
NORTH
Kitzmiller
BM 1605
BM 1544
GARRETT CO
MINERAL CO
Potomac
Manor
Blaine
1900
1800
2200
Shallmar
WESTERN MARYLAND
BM 1689
ABRAM CR
2300
2500
Nethkin Hi
Harrison
2445
2300
2400
2401
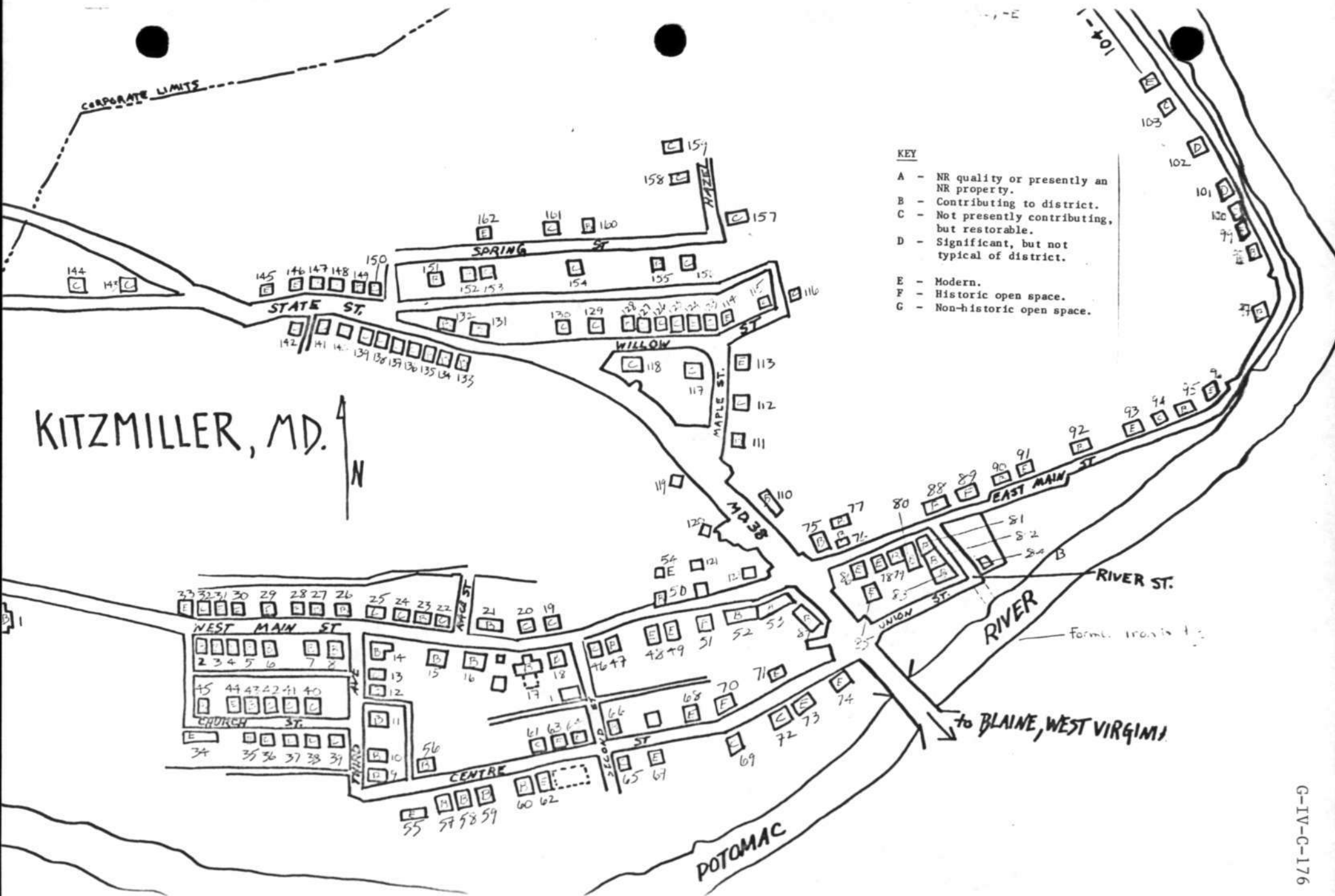
Kitzmiller MD-W.VA.
USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Scale 1:24,000
1948; photo revised 1974

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey
District
Kitzmiller

MN

NORTH
SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MARYL

QUADRA

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
View of town and Potomac River
  from W. Va.
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
view of town from Blaine, W.Va.
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Houses #28, 27, 26, 25
looking East
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #12
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County
House #11
East facade
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #11
Oblique view
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #84
West view
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
looking SE through porch of #83
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #83
SE view
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Houses #83, 82, 81
looking NW
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #7
NW corner
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Bldg #83
looking SE
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #52
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Bldg. #10 Presbyterian Church
Oblique view
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
#14, NW elevation
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #50
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Third Avenue
Looking North
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #26
South facade
G. Henry 1/83

FIGURE 127.

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
River Street with bodgs 81, 82, 83
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Bldg. #82
Capital, detail
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #17
South elevation
G. Henry 1/83

FIGURE 202.

G-IV-C-176

KITZMILLER SURVEY DISTRICT

FIGURE <u>178</u>.

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #17 (school)
Oblique view
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #17 (school)
detail of lunette over entrance
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Bldg. #81
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #75
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Houses #12, 13
G. Henry 1/83

G-IV-C-176
Kitzmiller Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Church Street
looking West
G. Henry 1/83